

f) calculating the amount of said alcohol in said sample from the amount of said ester.

Claim 33. (Amended) The method of claim 31 wherein said alcohol ~~is an organic chemical of~~ has molecular mass less than 1000 atomic unit and is selected from the group consisting of ~~having the following formula~~ R_1OH , R_1CH_2OH , R_1R_2CHOH , $R_1R_2R_3COH$, wherein R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are alkyl, aryl, and heteroatom containing cyclic or non-cyclic groups ~~and wherein OH is a hydroxyl group.~~

8-29-08
In Claim 36: replace [35] with -- 31 --.

In Claim 37: replace [c] with -- d) --.

Claim 40. (Amended) The method of claim ~~31~~ 39 wherein said ~~multiple~~ plurality of alcohols can be converted to said multiple esters using ~~either~~ a single acid anhydride or a single acid chloride.

Claim 41. (Amended) The method of claim ~~31~~ 39 wherein ~~multiple~~ a plurality of labeled ester internal standards can be synthesized from said plurality of alcohols using ~~either~~ a single labeled acid anhydride or a single labeled acid chloride.

In Claim 43: replace [b)] with -- c) --.

Claim 46. (Amended) A method of ~~identification and~~ quantification of alcohol(s) in a sample comprising the steps of:

a) synthesizing a stable isotope labeled carbamate internal standard of said alcohol, wherein the carbamate is selected from a group consisting of R_1OCONR_4 , $R_1CH_2OCNR_4$, $R_1R_2CHOCONR_4$, and $R_1R_2R_3OCNR_4$ where R_1 , R_2 , and R_3 are alkyl, aryl, and heteroatom containing cyclic or non-cyclic groups, and R_4 is a stable isotope labeled alkyl or aryl group, by reacting an authentic sample of said alcohol with a stable isotope labeled reagent;

a) b) combining a known amount of ~~a~~ the synthesized stable isotope labeled carbamate internal standard with said sample comprising said alcohol;